

feiting coin, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than twenty years; or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years.

11. Whoever, having been once convicted of any of the offenses provided against in this chapter, shall thereafter be convicted of any or either of such offenses committed after such former conviction, shall be punished by an additional like punishment not exceeding by more than one half, the punishment for the offense of which he is last so convicted.

#### CHAPTER XXXIII.—Label.

1. A label is a publication in writing, print or by a picture, statue, sign or a representation other than by words, merely spoken which directly tend to injure the fame, reputation or good name of another person, and to bring him into disgrace, abhorrence, odium, hatred, contempt or ridicule, or to cause him to be excluded from society.

2. The making of a label is the writing, printing, devising, or in any way forming the same; or aiding or assisting therein, with the intent in either case, that it shall be published. As, for example, the dictating or repeating it to another to write, or writing on such dictation.

3. The publishing of a label is the malicious putting of it into circulation, or the promulgating, exhibiting, or distributing of it for the purpose of making it known to others; and thereby in fact making it known to others; or aiding or assisting therein, or the causing or promoting thereof.

4. Malice is shown in respect to label, by making a publication or communicating it to others, willfully and purposely to the prejudice and injury of another. Hatred or ill will towards the party injured is not essential to label.

5. In every prosecution for writing or publishing a label, the defendant may give in evidence, in his defense upon the trial, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged to be libellous: Provided, however, that such evidence shall not be deemed a justification, unless it shall be further made to appear on the trial, that the matter was published with good motives and for justifiable ends.

6. The offense of making, as also that of publishing a label, is of two degrees, and the degree is to be found by the jury or determined by the court or magistrate authorized to decide on the facts; and so also the degree is to be determined by the court before proceedings are had, where the facts charged are admitted by plea or otherwise.

7. Whoever is guilty of the offense of making or publishing a label in the first degree, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

8. Whoever is guilty of the offense of making or publishing a label in the second degree, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than one month, and fine not exceeding fifteen dollars, in the discretion of the court.

9. A label on the dead is subject to a like punishment as one on the living, where the same is malicious in respect to persons living, and defamatory of, or an outrage against, or an injury to, persons living, and is intended so to be by the maker or publisher.

(To be continued.)

#### THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

Convention between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded at Washington the Nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1850.

The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a Convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by Ship Canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the River San Juan de Nicaragua, and either of both of the Lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any part or place on the Pacific Ocean—the President of the United States; and Her Britannic Majesty on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States for the aforesaid purpose; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The Government of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said Ship Canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, any alliance which either has or may have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of maintaining or erecting any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any state or Government through whose territory the said Canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly for the citizens or the subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said Canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or the subjects of the other.

ART. II. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said Canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempt from blockade, detention or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of said Canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

ART. III. In order to secure the construction of said Canal, the contracting parties engage that if any such Canal shall be undertaken upon any fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of any local Government or Governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said Canal and their property used or to be used for that object shall be protected from the commencement of the said Canal to its completion, by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

ART. IV. The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any State, States or Governments possessing or claiming to possess any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said Canal shall traverse, and which shall be near the water applicable thereto, in order to induce such States or Governments to facilitate the construction of said Canal by every means in their power. And furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices whenever or however it may be expedient to, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said Canal.

ART. V. The contracting parties further engage that, when the said Canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation; and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that the said Canal may be forever open and free, and the capital therein invested secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction to the said Canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both Governments, or either Government, should deem that the person undertaking to manage the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention; or by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exaction or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guarantee, without giving six months' notice to the other.

ART. VI. The contracting parties in this Convention agree to invite any State with which both or either have friendly intercourse, to enter into stipulations with them similar to those they have entered into with each, to the end that all the States may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the Canal herein contemplated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into such treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of the Convention—namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said Canal as a Ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same. And they also agree that the good offices of either shall be employed when requested by the other in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations. And should any difference arise as to the right or property of said territory through which the said Canal shall pass between the States or Governments of Central America, and such differences should in any way impede or obstruct the execution of said Canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said Canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

ART. VII. It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said Canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this Convention; and, if any person or company should already have, with any State through which the proposed Canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a Canal as that specified in this Convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall have expended time, money, and trouble, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such person shall have a priority of claim over every other person or company to the protection of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, for concluding their arrangements and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period such person or company shall not be able to commence and carry out the projected enterprise, then the Government of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the Canal in question.

ART. VIII. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this Convention, to establish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulation to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus, which connects North with South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the said canals or railways being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every State which is

willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

ART. IX. The ratification of this Convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done at Washington the Nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, (U. S.)  
HENRY LYTTON BULWER, (G. B.)

## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 3, 1850.

### SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

of the Restoration of the Islands, on the 31st of July, 1843, by Vice Admiral Richard Thomas.

Wednesday last was the Seventh Anniversary of the Restoration of the Hawaiian Islands, to their native and rightful sovereign, Kamehameha III. by Vice Admiral Richard Thomas, of the Blue. At sunrise a gun was fired, His Majesty's large standard was hoisted at the Palace, the Hawaiian ensign on the Fort, on the Hill, and on all Hawaiian vessels. At eight o'clock all the Foreign Consuls displayed their flags, the foreign vessels in port hoisted their ensigns, and some of them were beautifully decorated with flags, private signals, pendants, &c. Amongst them was conspicuous H. B. M.'s schooner Cockatrice, being dressed out with great taste, and having the Hawaiian ensign flying from the fore, during the day. The merchant's offices, warehouses, stores, and shops were more generally closed, than during any preceding anniversary. It being generally known that it had been the King's intention, had health permitted, to have ridden out in state, to the plain, and there given the name of Thomas Square, to the exact spot on which the gallant admiral of that name, restored his flag, numerous parties on horseback, during the day, visited the spot.

His Excellency, A. Paki, had postponed the opening of his splendid new house, until that day. At three o'clock he entertained at dinner, Her Majesty the Queen, the King's Ministers and high Judicial Officers, with their ladies, the High Chiefs, Members of His Majesty's Privy Council, their Excellencies, the Governors of Islands, and other persons to the number of about fifty.

The table was laid with great taste, and His Excellency did the honors with much ease and dignity. He proposed the following toasts:

1. The King.
2. Admiral Thomas.
3. Mr. Judd and the young Chiefs.

### RECEPTION AT THE PALACE.

The Palace was open for visits of congratulation to their Majesties the King and Queen, at eight o'clock P. M. precisely. By half past eight a very numerous and brilliant concourse thronged the receiving rooms. It having been made known to the King that the Representatives and Consuls of foreign nations would join in their felicitations on this occasion, and in expressing their concern for his health, and their sense of the liberal and enlightened policy that he was pursuing, His Majesty became extremely anxious to receive them, but in the extreme delicacy of his health, the excitement was too much for him, and at eight o'clock he was too feverish to appear in public, or even receive the corps diplomatique in private.

In consequence the King arranged that Her Majesty the Queen, should receive for him, and that His Highness Keoni Ana should make known to the Foreign Consuls, the reply that His Majesty had intended to make in person.

Her Majesty the Queen took her position on the right of the throne at half past eight o'clock, with the Princess Victoria Kamehameha, on Her right, and His Highness Keoni Ana, on the left of the throne and the King's Minister of Public Instruction as interpreter.

Her Majesty was congratulated on the occasion of the anniversary, by the whole Consular Corps, through their senior, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, who immediately afterwards addressed His Highness as follows:

The resident Foreign Consuls, through your Highness, beg leave to congratulate the King on this Seventh Anniversary of the Restoration of His Islands. At the same time we beg to express our deep regret at His Majesty's indisposition, and our sincere desire for his speedy and complete recovery. We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to His Majesty our united sense of the great benefits recently conferred upon Foreign Residents by the Hawaiian Legislature, with the King's sanction, in removing that barrier which prevented aliens from holding land, and consequently from properly cultivating it.

This liberal Act, which I have alluded to, all along so strenuously recommended by His Majesty, we feel persuaded will result in promoting the prosperity of the Islands, and will certainly greatly add to the wealth of the Chief, and other native landed proprietors, while it will tend to the social advancement, the happiness and respectability of the King's subjects in general. Even the most humble of them being now allowed to possess land in their own right, will henceforth have something substantial to look forward to for themselves and their families, and soon perceive by the example that will be set them, the advantages of order, industry, and perseverance which must elevate them both in a moral and religious point of view.

With regard to our respective countries, who inhabit or may hereafter take up their abode on these favored Islands, the fact of their becoming owners of portions of the soil will bind them more effectually to the true interests of the Hawaiian Kingdom, strengthen their attachment to the King, assure their cheerful observance of the laws of the country, and prevent the intervention of foreign agents in land disputes, should there be any, more perhaps, than any other measure could do under former circumstances.

We hope and trust that His Majesty may live many years to witness the improvement which we anticipate from His enlightened policy.

His Highness replied that the King, having understood more or less, the sentiments towards him, of the Foreign Consuls had charged him to read for His Majesty the following answer:

REPLY.—I thank you all for the concern which you have expressed for my health, and for your congratulations upon this the Seventh Anniversary of the restoration of my Islands.

His Highness then addressing himself, by the King's order, and for His Majesty, to the British Consul General, read as follows:

To you, Consul General of Great Britain I have to say a word on this occasion. England was the first nation of which my father sought the friendship and protection. The solemn act between him and Vancouver is known to you and to the world. My father was so earnest in that act that he renewed it by letter of March 6th,

1810, addressed to the King of England. The reply of the British Government, through the Earl of Liverpool, on the 30th of April 1812, made known to my father that Great Britain did not desire, under the act referred to, to exercise any sovereignty over my Islands, but that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, took an interest in securing these Islands from any attack or molestation.

Lord Palmerston, also, in March, 1840, in reply to Lord Innes, in the Parliament of England, made known that Her Majesty Queen Victoria, claimed no right of sovereignty over my Islands. Her Majesty proved this to the world, by her sovereign sanction to the Restoration, of which this day is the Anniversary.

From all this, I have reason to believe that the independence of my Islands is desired by my great and good friend, the magnanimous Queen of England. Under the assurance of that well founded belief, I venture to hope that Her Majesty will never be indifferent to the preservation of an independence, for which Her Majesty and Her Majesty's royal predecessors have uniformly striven so much respect.

I have waited for this occasion to present to Her Majesty, in token of my respect and gratitude, a Boudoir Table, made here, and manufactured out of some of the most valuable woods, which my Islands produce. For several months it has been ready in the hands of my Chamberlain, who has my orders to place it in your possession; that you may send it in my name to your Queen.

Looking to the future destiny of my kingdom and people, under my recent sickness, the assistance of support to my independence from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, without any interested considerations, have comforted and upheld my spirit.

I speak with difficulty from weakness, and because my feelings overpower me, but I cannot conclude without thanking you personally, Consul General, for your voluntary offer of an admirable specimen of the valuable woods of this country, coming from the illustrious son and successor of the great Kamehameha, whose friendship for Vancouver no Englishman can forget.

With respect to the future fate of these Islands, which the King has alluded to, I think that the Hawaiian people, and proofs given by the British Government are the best guarantee of the lively interest which Great Britain takes in the welfare and independence of the Hawaiian nation.

Afterwards the Minister of Foreign Relations presented to Her Majesty, Capt. Rundle, of H. B. M. schooner Cockatrice, and his officers.—Capt. Collinson of the Royal Engineers, and other ladies and gentlemen, of whom we do not name any, because there is not space to name all. At half past nine o'clock, the Chamberlain announced that a callation was laid out in an adjoining room, where the visitors followed Her Majesty the Queen to partake of refreshments.

The visitors retired about 10 o'clock.

### VICE ADMIRAL THOMAS.

Extract from O'Byrne's Naval Biography.

Richard Thomas was born at Saltash, county of Cornwall. He is brother of the late Charles Thomas, Esquire, M. D., physician to the Dispensary at Devonport.

This officer entered the navy the 26th of May, 1790, on board the Cumberland 74, Captain John M. Bide, and sailed in the course of the same year with a squadron under Rear Admiral Cornwallis, for the West Indies, where he remained, as A. B., on his arrival, to the Blanche, 32, Capt. Robt. Murray.

That frigate being paid off in June, 1792, he was received as Midshipman, in the following December, on board the Nautilus sloop, Capt. Lord Henry Paulet, Jas. Carpenter, Henry W. Bayntun, and Wm. Gordon Rutherford; and in her he assisted at the reduction of Tobago, Martinique, and St. Lucie. At Martinique he commanded a flat bottomed boat in the brilliant attack upon Fort Royal, where he landed and scaled the walls simultaneously with Captain Robert Faulkner of the Zebra sloop. He returned to England soon afterwards as master's mate in the Boyne, 98, bearing the flag of his patron, Sir John Lewis; and on the first of May, 1795, he was on board that ship when she took fire at Spithead and was destroyed. By dint of swimming he contrived on the occasion to reach a boat and was thereby saved. He then joined in succession the Glory 98, Commerce des Marseilles 120, Captain John Child, and Barfleur, 98, and Victory 100, flag ship of Hon. Wm. Waldegrave, and Sir John Lewis, the former of whom he accompanied to the Mediterranean. He was subsequently sent on shore with a party of seamen ordered to act as gunners, at the fort of St. Fiorenzo, in Corsica, where he remained until the island was evacuated in October, 1799, on board the Defence 74; he officiated next a flag lieutenant to his friend Collingwood, in the triumph 74, and Barfleur 98, on the Channel station from the following December until the peace of Amiens; and in June, 1803, at which period he had been for twelve months employed at Halifax in the Cambrian 40, and Leander 50, flag ships of Sir Andrew Mitchell, he found that he had been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Chichester 44, by a commission bearing date the 19th of January preceding.

He took a passage, therefore, for England in the Lady Holart Packet, Capt. Wm. Dorset Fellos, in which vessel, however, he had the misfortune, during the voyage, to be wrecked on an island of ice. After being for seven days exposed in an open boat to the most frightful hardships, he arrived at length in a state of utter exhaustion, at Cove Island, to the northward of St. John's, Newfoundland, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles. On his return to England he was appointed, in December, 1803, to the Etna bomb, fitting for the Mediterranean; where we find him until posted on the 23d of October, 1805, in the Bellerophon 74, employed in covering Sardinia, and in various other services. In the course of the month last mentioned, he removed from the Bellerophon to the Queen 98, as flag captain to Lord Collingwood, with whom he continued to serve in the same capacity in the Ocean 98, and Ville de Paris 110, until the death of that distinguished nobleman in March, 1810. His occupations during this period were arduous in no ordinary degree; he was almost incessantly engaged at the blockade of Toulon, the commander-in-chief, keeping the

sea at one time for nineteen months without casting an anchor, and there being no captain of the fleet, most of the duties attached to that office devolved upon him. The ill health too, which latterly paralyzed to a certain extent the exertions of Lord Collingwood, added not a little to the anxiety and fatigue of his position. He remained in the Ville de Paris as a private ship, until December, 1810; and in the following February he obtained command of the Undaunted 38. In her he was at first employed in co-operating with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, where his services on shore and afloat, were such as to obtain the thanks of the Admiralty. He was afterwards interested with the blockade of Marseilles, and was for some time during the absence of Sir Edward Pellew, employed with four frigates and two brigs under his command, in watching the port of Toulon.

In April, 1812, the boats of his own ship and of the Volontaire 38, and Blossom sloop, under the orders of the present commander, John Eager, effected the capture and destruction, at the mouth of the Rhone, of the greater part of a convoy of twenty six sail, (including a national schooner of four guns and seventy four men) laden with provisions and stores for the relief of Barcelona.

For directing the attack to be made, Captain Thomas received the approbation of the commander-in-chief. In February, 1813, he invalided home. He afterwards from April, 1822, until April, 1825, and from the 19th of May, 1834, until advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral on the 10th of January, 1837, superintended (the last five months as captain of the San Jose 104), the ships in ordinary at Portsmouth and Plymouth; and from the 5th of May, 1841, until relieved in December, 1844, by Sir George Francis Seymour, he commanded in chief in the Pacific with his flag in the Dublin 50. Among the principal events which took place during the Rear Admiral's sojourn on the latter station, we may notice the settlement of the long pending claims of the owners of the British brig Ann, seized in 1822, and of the British merchants who had been plundered at Callao; the obtaining of compensation from the States of San Salvador and Costa Rica, for injuries and losses sustained by the British residents at those places; the occupation of Tahiti by the French Rear Admiral Du Petit Thouars; the restoration to the lawful sovereign, of the Sandwich Islands, which had been temporarily ceded to Lord Geo. Paulet, of the Cayshof, and the detention of a Peruvian squadron until redress had been made for certain injuries inflicted on British subjects. For his conduct on all the above occasions he had the satisfaction of receiving the approval of the Foreign office, and of the Admiralty. "Her Majesty's Government," we learn in a letter from the Earl of Aberdeen, "viewed with the highest approbation, the whole of his proceedings at the Sandwich Islands, as marked by a great propriety and an admirable judgment throughout, and as calculated to raise the character of British authorities for justice, moderation, and courtesy of demeanor, in the estimation of the natives of those remote countries, and of the world." The King too, Kamehameha III, moved by gratitude, intimated a wish that the Rear Admiral would sit for his portrait in full uniform, that His Majesty might have and preserve in his palace the likeness of a British officer who, in restoring to him his kingdom, dared to act on his own sense of right, counting upon the approval of his magnanimous Queen, in which he was not disappointed. We may add that the Rear Admiral received the thanks of the Government of the United States for his conduct relative to the American residents in the Sandwich Islands; and that he was elected an "honorary member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions." Prior to his return home he was presented with an address from the British merchants at Valparaiso, expressive of their acknowledgements for the "ability and zeal he had displayed, and the firm, prudent, and conciliatory manner in which he had conducted many difficult questions, upholding the honor of the British flag, and maintaining peace and good understanding with the Chilean and foreign powers." He attained his present rank on the 9th of January, 1849.

While serving in the ordinary at Portsmouth, the Vice Admiral distinguished himself by his fearless exertions in subduing a fire which broke out on the 18th of November, 1823, at Drayton Farm, in the neighborhood. He married on the 2d of October, 1817, Gratia, third daughter of the late Lieutenant General Robert Williams, sometime Colonel Commandant of the Royal Marines at Stonehouse, and has issue a son and daughter.

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As every movement which tends to advance the project of uniting the Pacific with the Atlantic is of special interest to our readers, we have an important bearing on the commercial prosperity of this kingdom, we give at length the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 19th of April, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on 22d of May, by a nearly unanimous vote.

We regard this treaty as of very great importance to the commercial world, as its provisions are based on those liberal principles of concession and mutual good-will—not between two contracting parties merely, but towards those commercial nations that may join in obligations,—that place this magnificent enterprise upon a footing which cannot fail to insure its ultimate success. How different the spirit of this treaty, from that manifested by the present agents of those very governments, a few months ago! And how much more encouraging the prospect for the speedy completion of work, than when the two greatest commercial nations on the earth were each striving, each through their agents, to secure to itself the control, or at least the command of its issues!

Success to the work, and honor to the men who have yielded their pride to the good of mankind! This is true nobility.

The announcement in the extract last

which was published in New York on the 2d of May, will surprise our readers. If such thing happened at all, it must have been we were all as fast asleep as Irving's Dutchman from which somnolence the firing of a salute failed to awake us.

We regard the joke, of putting such a rumor in circulation, as exceedingly reprehensible, and even cruel. To awaken hopes in minds of anxiously expecting relatives, men to be crushed, is perfectly unjustifiable; and generous soul would be guilty of such barbarity. That this is a designed "practical joke," is evident from the particularity of the information given, not a word of which is true.

"SIR JOHN FRANKLIN REPLIED SAFELY." The Devonport (England) Independent publishes the following extract from a letter received by Mr. George Tucker, of Penzance, from a report, dated Hong Kong, February 27, in his own words, who is master's assistant on board His Majesty's ship Hastings:

"We have just received intelligence from the American whaler of the arrival of Sir John Franklin and his party at the Sandwich Islands. They stated that place immediately after they anchored, after an absence of five years. They probably have been frozen up in the ice of that passage for nearly three years. The captain of the whaler informed us that Sir John Franklin dispatched his first Lieutenant over-land, to sail immediately for England with the intelligence."

From the New York Tribune of 28th, we take the following:

ROYAL ARRIVAL.—The Sandwich Islands Princes Alexander Liholoh and Lo Kamehameha, arrived in the city in company with Dr. J. J. Paulet, and took lodgings at the Irish House. Mr. Dillon, late French Consul to the Sandwich Islands, now en route as Consul to his government to San Francisco, and Mr. Alonzo American Consul to the Sandwich Islands, were also among the numerous guests of the evening.

By our private advices from Mr. Judd, we learn that they expected to leave New York the 17th of July, on their return to the Islands. They may therefore be looked for here during the first or second week in September, when they will complete a year since their departure. They sailed hence on the 11th of Sept., 1849.

LATEST NEWS.—Our dates are to the 1st of June from New York, and to the 9th of May from London. No special news is contained in our files, but items of interest will be found in our columns from both countries. On the 8th of May the following Bulletin was issued by His Britannic Majesty's Physicians: "The Queen and the infant Prince continue well. Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no more Bulletins will be issued."

Under date of April 27th, it is officially announced, that "yesterday week Prince Kamehameha, elder brother, and Prince Liholoh, his presumptive, Sandwich Islands, attended by Mr. Judd, Plenipotentiary, were presented to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at an audience at Buckingham Palace, by Viscount Palmerston."

GOLD LARK.—We are assured by persons recently from California, that the wonderful series lately in circulation about the above locality are all a humbug. We feared as much when we published the glowing accounts from there, as are not surprised at the truth now. Gold is abundant in California, but it can only be procured by intense labor, loss of health, and often of life.

The Lark Connecticut, Penhallor, we see is advertised to leave San Francisco on about the 20th of July. She will probably wait the arrival of the steamer due on the 22d and bring two weeks later intelligence from N. Y.

The fare on steamers from San Francisco to New York via Panama has been reduced to \$550.

For the Polynesian.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you oblige one of your subscribers, perhaps many of them, by publishing the following brief notice:

There are some twenty horses, more or less running at large in this vicinity; their owners and keepers being unknown. Some of them have recently been taken up, trespassing on cultivated land; and others have been weeks in months in pasture owned by private individuals and of course subject to charges for pasturing. The owners are hereby earnestly requested to come and take them immediately, and pay damages. By applying to Mr. E. H. Rogers, Honolulu, the brands of many of them may be ascertained. P. O. at Manana, near Mr. Joseph Thomas, has charge of the pasture where most of them have been, for some time past.

Yours truly, P. J. GRACE.

Waialua, July 17, 1850.

The new postal treaty between England and France is of considerable importance to this country. This provides that the postage on letters from the United Kingdom, as well as those passing through England from the United States or elsewhere, shall be reduced from one shilling to six pence. There is also to be an equalization of weights, similar to what exists between England and the United States.